three years ago fought the Election bill to its legislative death.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SPEECH. Mr. Vest's speech lasted nearly two hours and had few dull moments. vective are summarized below; and it need only be said here that it reached a high level of oratorical interest and effectiveness. Its political significance, however, overshadows both its manne. and its matter: for it gives public and open expression for the first time since tongress has met pression for the first time since Congress has met to the irreconcilable character of the breach between the President and the Demorratic majority in the Semate. Coming from an intense Cleveland man and a supposed "convert" to repeal, it has had the effect of stiffening the opposition in the Democratic ranks to the Administration platform and of making difficult and doubtful the task of holding other recent "converts" in line in support of the Cleveland-Carlisle policy of gold monometallism. Mr. Voorhees, who this morning made public the extraordinary statement that he was still a friend of silver, but did not consider a vote for unconditional repeal any test of opinion on the silver question, will have many bad hours in the Senate maintaining this Indicrous folly in face of Mr. Vest's keen exposure of its inconsistency and vacuity.

y and vacuity.
Mills, it is understood, still sticks to the Mr. Mills, it is understood, still sticks to the Administration programme, but his willingness to stultify himself and his past record on the silver question to please Mr. Cleveland and his old colleague, the present Secretary of the Treasury, will doubtless cost him u any pangs of humiliation, as the issue which he is now attempting to straidle is more and more clearly defined, and the rift in the Democratic party in the Senate becomes is more and more clearly defined, and the first in the Democratic party in the Senate becomes more and more pronounced. As for the other "converts," whether they can continue to eat their words with good directions time alone can tell. But Mr. Vest's frank refusal to sacrifice his political consistency and financial beliefs to the demands of personal friendship will make the work of holding back the newer recruits to "sound money" from similar backsliding even more painful than was their "conversion" a few months

MR. VEST'S ARGUMENT FOR SHAVER. HE DENIES THAT OVERPRODUCTION HAS CAUSED THE FALL IN PRICE AND SAYS LEGIS-

LATION DID IT. Washington, Aug. 11.-Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.)

called up the resolution offered by him last Tuesday in the words: Resolved, That the American people from tra dition and interest favor bimetallism and the free and unlimited colnage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal; that it is also the established policy of the United States to maintain the parity of the two metals, so that debt-paying and purchasing power of every dollar shall be at all times equal; that it is the duty of Congress to speedily enact such laws as will effectuate and maintain these obects."

Before beginning his speech in support of the resolution, Mr. Vest had read the declarations in the Republican and Democratic platforms on the subject of silver, in order to show that both parties were practically agreed on that question. He said that it was time for the people of the United States to know whether politics was a juggle or a fraud, or whether the solemn declarations of parties were worthy the confidence of a free people.

A HOMELESS LEGISLATIVE DOG.

Taking up the Sherman act. Mr. Vest spoke of it as a houseless and homeless legislative dog, with no one even to give it a bone, and without being able to find a kennel in which to hide its dishonored head. And, nevertheless, he would vote against its repeal without a guarantee as solemn as the great necessity of the people that silver shall exist in the United States as a money He had been known as the firm and unshrinking friend of the President of the United tates, and had in all his campaign speeches in Missouri declared Mr. Cleveland to be a bimetallist mself, and that they only differed in reference to the ratio. He had had the right to make that statement, because Mr. Cleveland had accepted the nomination on a platform which pledged the Democratic party to bimetallism. It been as well known that the Democratic party stood on the doctrine of bimetallism as that it had met in Chicago and nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. He did not undertake to say now that the President was opposed to bimetallism, or that he would not give his executive sanction to a measure to coin silver at a commer-cial ratio with gold; but he did undertake to say that the President's message was most significant what it failed to say.

Mr. Vest went on to argue against the idea that overproduction of silver, in relation to gold, the demonetization of the white metaand he quoted the tables of gold and silver production for many years in support of his argument. He undertook to say, with the greatest respect for the President, and without the slightest of his honesty of purpose, that when he falled (in that great state paper) to say one word in respect to bimetallism, he certainly meant that a consideration of the question of the free coinage of silver at any ratio was so impracticable that it did not need Executive notice. As to the assertion that silver should be demonetized because it fluctuated in value while the value of gold was stable, read an extract from what he called a "remarkable pamphlet" written by Mr. Monteith Douglas, a business man of London, before the closing of the Indian mints, pleading with the people of Great Britain in favor of bimetallism as the only safe and sure foundation for financial ex-istence, and declaring that silver has really fluctuated much less than gold.

INJUSTICE TO THE DEBTOR CLASS.

In replying to questions by Mr. Gray, of Delaware, Mr. Vest asserted that any discussion of the subject would be imperfect and unsatisfactory which did not admit on both sides, what was known to every intelligent man, that if the ume of money increased, the prices of commodities went up; and that if the volume of money decreased, the prices of commodities went down. He had seen the day, in the vicissitudes of his life, when \$30 of paper would not buy a loaf of bread, and when a \$5 gold piece would buy a house and lot. It was not necessary for him to say when and where that was, because he did not wish to revive war issues. (Laughter.) And so, if one-half coin currency of the country were struck down, the burdens of those who owed money would be doubled, and the prices of commodities would be put down beyond computation. Mr. Horace White had stated in a recent article in "The New-York Evening Post" that he hoped that day would come; that he wanted to see everything cheaper, because that was to everybody's interest. Mr. White did not, it seemed, agree with his own party; for it was only a few years since the country was told by leading Republicans that the words "cheap and nasty" went together, and that cheap clothes meant a cheap man. There was no justice to the debtor, who had made his contract under the bimetallic system, to take away one-half of the currency f the country, and thus take away more than half of his property. No living man could justify such legislation. If Congress had the power now to put this country (all obligations being out of Ge way) single standard, the issue might be a fair but, with debts to the amount of eight billdue by the United States, the striking down of about one-half of the currency of the country would be not only unjust and ruinous, but absolutely wicked.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) took up a remark of Mr. Vest about it being the policy of Great Britain to have a single gold standard, as being to the advantage of the wealthy and commercial classes, and asked whether such a policy was not to the disadvantage of the poorer classes, and whether, therefore, it was to the interest of England to keep the single standard.

Mr. Vest replied that that question was far f the real issue. Mr. Hoar-I understood the Senator to argue that

single gold standard increased the burdens of

the debtor classes.

Mr. Vest-I do say that, emphatically. Mr. Hoar-He says that if he were an English-nan he would be in favor of the gold standard. That is an important declaration coming from a who has such relations to the financial licy of the country, because it is equivalent to laration that under the circumstances we will never be able to induce England to agree with r nations for the establishment of bimetallism. THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

Mr. Vest replied to Mr. Hoar, and also allowed Mr. Stewart to do so. Then Mr. Vest criticised Mr. Horace White's article in "The Forum." which denied that France was under the double standard. "France," Mr. Vest exclaimed, "not a bimetallic country—with 225,000,000 of legal-tender silver of reserve in the bank of France, and with 700,000,000 standard silver dollars in the whole coun-And yet France, according to Mr. White, is

And to-day, Mr. Vest declared, the French people are financially the first people in existence. The French peasantry hoarded their silver five-franc pieces; and so in the United States the colored

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of the South would hoard silver dollars if they could get them. Why, he asked, should not the United States float \$500,000,000 of silver in the country, instead of being told that the country would be shipwrecked if silver coinage were continued another day?

It was not the asserted) the overproduction of sliver that had brought down its value. It was legislation that had done it-legislation in Germany and the United States. How could it be expected that silver would retain its value when hose two great nations took away the monetary With the resources and population use of silver? of the United States it was only necessary the United States to fix a policy, and to stand by The trouble to-day was caused by the open and sedulous inculcation of the idea that country was about to go to the gold standard, and that the silver money of the country would be worthless

Mr. Palmer (Dem., III.)-Would the repeat of the Sherman act bring the country to a gold standard? standard?
Mr. Vest-I think it would. If the Sherman act
be repealed, not another silver dollar will be coined
in this country.
Mr. Palmer-How does the Sherman law aid free coinage?
Mr. Vest-I do not think that it does aid free

Palmer-Then why not repeal it?

Vest-1 am willing to have it repealed, but I ot want its repeal made a stalking horse for

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND BIMETALLISM.

In reply to a question by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) Mr. Vest said he did not know what the President would do. He only knew that the President had sent a message to Congress in which he did not say one word about bimetallism; and he took it for granted that, if the President had any idea of sus taining bimetallism, he would have said some

granted that, if the Frestoan Back and something about it.

Mr. Vest spoke of the unfortunate condition of the miners of the West, and said that the somewhat dramatic remark of an ex-Senator recently, that in the extreme West the people were crying for bread, and that in New-York they were crying for bread, and that in New-York they were crying for gold, was literally true. "Suppose " said he, "that we were called upon to-day to pass a law stopping the factories of New-England, what protests would we hear from that section? Suppose we were called upon to strike down the wheat culture of Dakota and of the Red River of the North, would we not expect to hear protests against it? If I were here from one of the silver-producing States I would fight the demonetization of silver as I fought the Force bill, because it involves all that those people should hold dear in the way of property rights and of the comforts of life. Arguments would have to be brought here stronger than proofs of holy writ' to make me agree to it. If I can by any possibility, by legislation, tentative or chances of even a mistake on my fair tander has perpetrate what I consider such an outrage upon them. I know these Western States, not from theory, but from experience. I know what these people have endured, leaving the comforts of what was then civilization in the Eastern and Middle States, and going out, with ride in one hand and pick in the other, blazing the pathway of civilization in the canyons of the Rocky Mountains. They have built up the silver-mining industry on the faith pledged to them by the people of the United States in its Constitution and laws, that the product of those mines shall be considered as a money metal. And we are now asked, through the financial Tour Hundred' of New-York and the commercial classes of England, to betray these people and to say to them: 'Find something else to do. We want gold, gold.' No, Mr. President, I will not do it. If the time comes when I find I have made a mistake, I can it least have the consolation of knowing that my heart and my head both approve the action which I propose to take in restart to this measure.'

In conclusion Mr. Vest repelled the kiea of there being a necessity for international agreement on the subject of silver. At the close of his speech Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) obtained the floor, and then, after a short executive session for the reference to committees of the nominations received to-day, the Senate at 4:29 adjourned till to-morrow.

SILVER MEN MORE CONFIDENTS

PINNING THEIR HOPE ON THE ADOPTION OF A NEW RATIO.

THE REPUBLICAN MINORITY IGNORED BY BOTH DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS MR. PATTERSON'S

STRONG SPEECHLOTHER SPEECHES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 14.—The confidence of the freecoinage Democrats in the House of Representatives
seems steadily to increase, and some of them today were willing to venture the opinion, not only

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and.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) read a speech made by
the gentleman from Tennessee during the first session of the LHd Congress, in which that gentleman advocated the free coinage of silver, and asked

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Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.) offered a preamble
man advocated the free coinage of silver, and asked that unconditional repeal will be defeated in that body, but that a free coinage with a ratio of 20 to 1 will be passed. It is only fair to say, however, that Mr. Bland is not among the free-silver men to whom the prospect appears so fair. He is a main of long experience, and he realizes that the tussie in the House is to be a sound like the sound l in the House is to be a most severe and bitter one. | hobgobiln of little minds." with the chances against the silver men. Their only hope is to induce the more consistent freecolnage men, who seem determined to stick to the 1. It is asserted that some progress has already been made in this direction, as well as in persuading certain members who were inclined to vote for unconditional repeal to consent to vote first for free

There is a wide variance between the estimates of the repeal Democratic leaders and the freesilver Democrats in regard to the votes of Representatives from some of the States. For example, the former claim every vote from Pennsylvania, except one, for unconditional repeal, while the latter claim five votes from the same State-four Demo-crats and one Republican-for free coinage at a ratio of 20 to 1. The Democrats named are Messrs. Rellly, Sibley, Hines and Beltshoover, and the Republican is Mr. Hopkins. It is evident that one side or the other has made a mistake of for The repeal leaders also claim every vote from Ohlo, and the free-silver men also claim sev

eral from that State According to the estimates of the free-silve Democrats to-day they will have every Democratic vote from Texas except one, all from Missouri ex cept one, all from Mississippi except one, all from Alabama, all from Arkansas, all from Tennesse except one, all from Virginia except one, which is regarded as in doubt; all from Georgia except one, regarding which there is some doubt; all from North Carolina except one-Mr. Bunn; all from South Carolina except one-Mr. Brawley; both the votes from Florida, all from Louisiana except one-Mr. Meyer-and one. Mr. Price, in doubt; and fou or five from Kentucky. This estimate gives them

a total of ninety-four Democratic votes from the "Soud South," not counting any from West Virginia, Maryland or Delaware, A majority of the Democratic membership of the House is 111 votes and a majority of the House, there being one va cancy, is 178 votes. It is apparent, therefore, that unless the free-coinage men can hold the bulk of the Western Democratic vote and draw a con siderable number of voters from the Republican ranks-which latter contingency does not now ap-pear to be at all probable-they cannot win in the House. They would have been defeated by a round majority if a vote had been taken last week as the Republicans desired.

THE REPUBLICAN MINORITY IGNORED. Some of the Democratic newspapers and several Democratic Representatives affect to deplore the partisan attitude of the Republicans in the House Even Democrats were never guilty of a greater absurdity. From the beginning the Republican minority has been completely ignored, as well by the "sound-money" Democrats, who know that repea would not have a ghost of a chance except for the almost unanimous support of the Republicans as by the free-sliver Democrats. Under the order of procedure, which was adopted under the gas rule by the votes of all the members of both the Democratic factions and against the protest of the minority, no Republican, if he should so desire, could offer an amendment or substitute. It is complained that Republicans as a rule have refrained from taking part in the pending "debate. This is 'indeed sad, and it is an unpatriotic as well as partisan course for Republicans to pursue. If Mr. Reed and Mr. Dingley and Mr. Burrows and a few other Republicans would make speeches and appeal to Messrs. Bland, Boatner, Culberson, Bryan, Hatch and the other free-coinage leaders

conditional repeal, they would undoubtedly do so. unconditional repeal, they would undoubtedly do so.
Democrats who declaim about Republican partisanship in this case appear to be blind and deafto the truth that no considerable number of Republicans is opposed to unconditional repeal (depublicans is opposed to unconditional repeal (de-spite the fact that an overwhelming majority of them are bimetallists), and that if the Democrats had been equally well disposed that measure would have passed the House nearly a week ago almos without opposition. It is probable that before the debate ends several Republican Representatives will submit their views on the pending question, as Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, did to-day. Several good speeches in favor of repeal were de-

livered to-day, and listened to by about one-third of the members of the House, the other two-thirds being absent. The strongest speech was that of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, who until a year ago was an ardent advocate of free and unlimited silver coinage. He was frequently interrupted by free-coinage Democrats, whose questions he answered frankly and promptly, and in a manner commanded their respect, if it did not win their assent. Mr. Warner, of New-York, also spoke in favor of repeal with great vigor and earnestness but to a thin House, as he did not get the floo until late in the afternoon. The strongest speech in favor of free coinage was that of Mr. Boatner ouisiana, who is a man of marked ability and considerable force as a debater. The speech of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who has succeeded Mr. Reagan as the champion and chief guardian of the Constitution in the House of Representatives, and who spoke on the same side, must have been a disappointing one to his admirers.

MR. BOATNER SPEAKS FOR SILVER Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, spoke from silver standpoint, and charged that the advocates of the Wilson bill-the gold men of the Democratic party and of the Republican party-were responsible for the excitement which had created the destruction of public confider and which had caused the runs upon banking in stitutions. They had sowed the wind and reaping the whirlwind; and they alone were re for the present financial and commercial scare. He further charged that the Democrats from New-York and from the Eastern States were ot prepared to carry out all the pledges of the

Chicago platform relative to the currency, Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y), speaking for the Deme eratic members of New-York, pledged to carry out-and they intended to carry out-every pledge made to the people.

Mr. Boatner was glad to hear this statement. The bill now presented was intended to repeal a cowardly makeshift, and no more. He declared that the Democratic party had pledged itself to bimetallism, leaving nothing for Congress to except to fix the ratio. The Republican party was pledged to bimetallism, leaving nothing for Congress to do but to fix the ratio. But the Republican party had no responsibility for legislation. The responsibility rested on the Democrats, and the question was whether they would carry out their present pledges. The gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. Wilson, had brought in a bill in he sought to repeal one sentence of cowardly makeshift. It was a makeshift, because it put silver on the plane of any other commodity. He insisted that the Democratic party should fulfill its pledges to attempt to carry bimetallism into

der consideration for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. He would do this, however, relying upon the good faith of the Democratic Administration and the Democratic Congress that in the coming regular session some permanent to issue notes to the full value of the bonds held tariff laws during the LIHI Congress. by them. And then in order to fully restore confidence the Democrats should call down the bluff a not have any serious intention to interfere with the troduced by Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.), and referred McKinley Tariff law. That law should and must

NOT AFRAID TO CHANGE HAS MIND

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) advocated the repeal of the purchasing clause and criticised the amendments proposed to the pending measure. If the Government agreed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would at once and abruptly bring the country to a single silver stan-dard. In order to maintain silver in circulation, France had absolutely stopped the coinage of silver and the purchase of silver bullion. If Cons gress repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, every silver dollar now in circulation would remain in circulation. But we had to follow the example of France and adhere to the single gold standard, or we could not accomplish that object. Passing over the ratios of 17 and 18 to 1 he came to the ratio of 20 to 1. The silver dollar coined at that ratio would be worth exactly \$1 cents. Could this country afford to take this step and coin, freely, deliberately and independently, a silver dollar worth but al cents? If it did so, it would expatriate every dollar of gold from the

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) followed Mr. Patterson in a speech advocating the Pland free coinage sub-stitute for the Wilson repeal bill. He traced the present ratio, to agree to vote for a ratio of 2) to
present ratio, to agree to vote for a ratio of 2) to
1. It is asserted that some progress has already

Europe since the beginning of the century and asserted that throughout the whole period there had been a concerted movement to demonstize the most abundant metal. Up to within recent years the movement had been directed against gold; now silver was the object of their labors. Speaking of the effect on the country of the passage of the Wilson bill, Mr. Bailey said it would lead at once to a scramble for gold by all the nations of the earth, reducing the prices of property to be exchanged for that gold to a lower figure than ever before known in the history of the world, and precipitating a universal panic. He was in favor of paying the Government bondholders in the coin of the country. but the law said that they might be paid in 4125 grains of silver, and, by the Eternal God, he was favor of giving them no more

question all Democrats could differ without sur-rendering their convictions. At one time he entertained different opinions from those which dom on the part of the American people. He was saton the pair of the American properties as a sisted that the only way that a parity could be brought about between gold and silver was for the country to come in accord with the other commercial nations of the world, and when that was done the promise of the Democratic National platform world by kend

the promise of the Democratic National platform would be kept.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) spoke in favor of an amendment which he proposed to offer if he had an opportunity, providing that the Wilson bill should not take effect until the silver circulation should be increased to 300,900.000. The trend of his remarks, however, was to the effect that the present business depression was due to the fear of Democratic tinkering with the tariff.

BUSINESS MEN WANT REPEAL.

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) said that it seemed to be a mistaken idea of the opponents of the Wilson bill that there were no institutions in New-York ex cept banking institutions. It was a fact that the reason that New-York City was where it was was on account of God Almighty putting New-York where account of God Almighty putting New-York where He had put it. The Chamber of Commerce of New-York (which had been aliuded to) was not composed of bankers. It was composed of business men, who stood in relation to the banks as they did to the business men of the West and South. The business men of New-York were borrowers of the banks, not lenders to them. On the prosperity of the country depended their possibility of prosperity. Knowing the full sense of their responsibility, knowing that their own existence hung in the balance, the business men of New-York asked Congress to repeal the act providing for the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and next he would vote for the coinage of gold and sliver on a parity. But these metals must be

to the stomach and bowels produced by a violent purgative and its consequent drenching action, never are, because it is impossible that they should be, followed by permanent good effects. No specific which weakens and convulses the organs for whose relief it is used can do good. Bue pills, calomel, podophyllin, salts and senny, vegetable or mineral pergative pills, are drastic remedies generally void of benefit. A reliable and effective substi-

generally void of beneat. A recause and elective sub-tute for them is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which effects a change both natural and thorough in the howels when they are constipated. A sofficient and regular secretion of bile by the liver and sound digestion are also promoted by Valence in all its forms absorption and kidney. its use. Malaria in all its forms, sheumatism and kidney trouble are obviated by this fine reformer of disordered conditions of the system. A wineglassful three times a to turn from the error of their ways and embrace | day is about the dose

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of the same intrinsic value. If there ever was a pledge made by any party, this Democratic pledge was sacred and plain. When silver men came and asked Congress to inaugurate a new and hopeless scheme, which had already damned the business of the country, he must object. Whenever an international agreement was arrived at he was ready to try the experiment. He would try to sink his convictions and follow the convictions of his party. Then he would have vindicated his right to be called an honest man. But it would be a long time before New-York Congressmen would support an experiment which had falled as long as this one had. But there was a plank in the platform which represented the issue, and that was the tariff plank. (Applause.) The people of New-York had asked not only for the repeal of the Sherman act, but for a safe and elastic currency.

Mr. Hutcheson (Dem., Tex.) made a humorous speech in favor of the coinage of silver, but before he finished the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

MINOR PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. BILLS OF VARIOUS KINDS INTRODUCED-RESO

LUTIONS PROVIDING FOR FINANCIAL LEGIS-LATION ONLY AT THIS SESSION.

Washington, Aug. 14.-The Senate met at nooi with no more than half the number of Senators present, but with the galleries well filled. When the journal was read the House joint resolution for the appropriate commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol of the United States, on September 18, 1793, was received from the House, laid before the Senate and passed. There were numerous petitions presented and referred for the repeal of the purise clause of the Sherman law-some condition ally and some unconditionally; quite as many against the repeal; several for the freer use silver as legal tender in the United States, and for the appointment of a commission to consider an

adequate plan of currency; and some for the free inage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) made his debut in the Senate with the presentation of various memorials from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce for the enactment of a substitute for the purchasing clause of the Sherman act; for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and in favor of the Nicaragua Canal.

Yourhees (Dem., Ind.), chairman of the Coned on Finance, introduced and had referred to that committee a bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes of National banks. It provides for the issue to National banks of notes to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited Mr. Layton (Dem., Ohio) spoke, as he said, as a or to be deposited by them. The bill is accompanied servative man. He would vote for the bill un- by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury ap proving of its provisions, and stating that if were a law the bank note circulation (on the bonaiready deposited) could be increased by \$19,000,000. Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) gave notice of an amend ment to be offered to a joint resolution to main legislation would be enacted that would give all tain the parity of gold and silver. The amendment, our people some suitable money worth a dollar all after a long preamble, declares it to be the sense corld round. Then allow the National banks of Congress that no change shall be made in the

The McGarrahan claim again made its appearance in the form of a bill to refer the claim to made by the Republicans that this Congress did the Court of Private Land Claims, which was in to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) introduced a bill for the coinage of silver bullion in the Treasury, saying that it had been sent to him from New-York, and that it met his partial approval. It provides that, after setting aside in coln and buillon as a reserve such amount of the silver bullion purchosed under the act of July, 1890, as shall equal at the coinage value the aggregate sum of the Treasury notes a thorized by that act, all the remainler of such bullion shall be deemed available for the issue of silver certificates, such remainder or surplus builion shall be coined into standard silver dollars; and such dollars shall be used for the redemption of silver certificates, as now required by law; pr vided that this shall not be deemed to alter amend any provision of the act of July, 130. The second section provides that National banking associations shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the value, at par, of United States bonds on deposit, not, however, to exceed the amount capital stock actually paid in. and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no legislation other than legislation pertaining to the

and resolution declaring it to be the right of the people to expert, and the duty of Congress to enact, suitable legislation for restoring the met als of the Constitution to their co-ordinate part of the monetary system of the Government, and on a ratio or plan that shall secure their parity or exchangeability with each other; and instructing Finance Committee to report at the earlies day practicable a bill or bills repealing the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act; providing for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and for the coinage of both money of the country, and for the coinage of both gold and salver without discriminating sgainst either netal; and repealing the prohibitory tax on State banks. Mr. Gordon asked that the resolution lie on the table for the present, and gave notice that he would hereafter address the Senate upon it. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. II.) gave notice of an amendment which he would offer, declaring it to be inexpedient and unwise to change the existing tariff laws prior to 1857.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that he

tariff laws prior to 1897.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the resolution as to the Montana Senatorial case, and would, after Wednesday, press it to a conclusion, to the exclusion of all other bodies.

INCREASING THE SUPPLY OF MONEY.

Washington, Aug. 14.-since the 1st of August the Treasury Department has Issued United States bank notes on Issues to the extent of \$5,577,405. Bonds have been deposited to secure circulation to the amount of \$12,111,350, and United States bank notes to the amount of \$23,008,250 have been ordered printed. The National bruk note diriulation outstarfding is to-day \$189,140,709, an increase of more than 40,000,000 since August 1.

Philadelphia Aug. 14.—The superintendent of the Philadelphia mint has received instructions from Washington to push the small gold coinage and subsidiary silver as rapidly as possible, and if need by cle ont. Advices from Washington state that the stock of small gold coin is getting depleted, and the above order to harry the coinage is to fill up the hole that is being made. The work will be begon at once, and the eagles, half engles and silver harves and quarters will be soon rolling out by the thousands every hour.

CHICAGO WANTS A NEW BUILDING. Washington, Aug. 14.—Senator Palmer (Dem., III..) to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to pro-

vide for the erection of a Government building at Chicago. It directs the erection of a commodious and sufficiently fire-proof building upon the presen postoffice site, to be finished and ready for occur pancy within eighteen months after the approval of the contract, and it appropriates \$4,000,000.

A BATCH OF PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS Washington, Aug. 14.-The President to-day sent the Senate the following nominations Edward C. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

Otto H. Boyesen of North Dakota, United States Consul at Gothenberg, Sweden. Bradley B. Smalley, Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont.

George W. Skinner, pension agent at Pittsburg, Thomas J. Lowe, Secretary of Oklahoma. James C. Caldwell, receiver of public moneys at

Kingfisher, Oklahoma. Norborne T. N. Robinson, of Louislana, to be Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury (a recess appointment).

First Assistant Engineer Edward F. Hedden, t be Chief Engineer; Second Assistant Engineer Eugenious A. Jack, to be First Assistant Engineer and William E. Maccoum, of Maryland, to be Sec ond Assistant Engineer in the Revenue Cutter Ser VICE-PRESIDENT C. Qt. & Pt. " (Effervescent), Table "

Chicago Beach Hotel still open. A delightful nummer resort. Four blocks from the World's Fair. Warren F. Leland, manager.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE IN- NEW HONORS FOR SPRINGER.

WILL HE EE SHIFTED TO THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE?

IN THAT CASE MR. M'CREARY MAY HAVE SOME-THING TO SAY-THE QUESTION OF LARGER COMMITTEES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 14.—Speaker Crisp spent a good deal of time to-day in conference with Democratic members of the House who desired to talk with him about their committee assignments. Of course, ne will respect their preferences so far as he may be able to do so, but at the best there will b great deal of dissatisfaction. It was reported on good authority that "ex-Premier" Springer will no remain on the Ways and Means Committee, and that he is to be appointed chairman of the Com-mittee on Foreign Affairs. It must not be understood that the Sangamon statesman will welcom such an assignment, which he probably deems far short of his deserts. It is said that he has in his possession to-day a great tariff bill, prepared during the vacation, when he confidently expected to resume his place at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, which, if enacted into law, would settle the tariff question for years to come.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Springer is too patriotic to withhold this product of his genius and states manship from the country; too generous to refus to give the coming chairman and Committee of Ways and Means the benefit of it.

The appointment of Mr. Springer as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, however, ought to be satisfactory to him and his friends, for the place is one of great honor and dignity, and his as signment to it must be regarded as a tribute to his versatility as well as his "scattering" powers For years past some persons have felt that the ome affairs of the United States did not affor full scope for his genius and statesmanship, and they will be gratified if the report that he is to have a hand in our foreign affairs shall turn out

Mr. Springer's assignment as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs would be a crushing disappointment to Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, wh stands in the line of promotion, and who was chairman of the committee for a time after Perry Be mont was appointed to a diplomatic post under the irst Cleveland Administration. Mr. McCreary is a man of ability and long experience, and he would feel resentful as well as disappointed if he should be overlooked in the distribution of important chairmanships.

The retirement of Mr. Springer from the Ways and Means Committee will by no means remove all the tension there, for Messrs. McMillin and Turner, both of whom are Mr. Wilson's seniors, will be likely to resent his promotion over heads at the dictation of the Administration now, when for the first time since the war the cratic party possesses the power as well as the disposition to revise the tariff on Free Trade lines. It is understood to be a part of the Democratic

programme in the House to have the Ways and Means Committee, as soon as organized, prepare Means Committee, as soon as organization of the general tariff bill with all practicable speed and bring it before the House, with a view to passing it through that body before December. The speedy organization of the Ways and Means Committee therefore, becomes a matter of prime importance n the estimation of the "tariff-reform" leaders, bu no action in that regard will probably be taken before the Wilson bill has been disposed of by the House and the other committees are appointed. the House and the other committees are appointed. It is thought probable that the membership of the more important standing committees will not only be increased in number, but that it will be readfusted, so as to give the minority, which is about 50 per cent larger than it was in the last Congress, a stronger representation. In that Congress, every committee which had fifteen members consisted of ten Democrats and only five Republicans. Such a division, in view of the increase in the Republican membership of the House, would be properly regarded as unfair. Some of the ablest and most experienced leaders on the Republican side are opposed to the proposition to increase the size of any of the committees. One of them to-day said to a Tribune correspondent:

"I think it would be wise to diminish the number as well as the size of committees. There is no good reason why every member of the House should be a member of a committee."

CROWDS SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR. A NOVEL CONCERT-TO INTERTAIN THE RAJAL

RAJAGAN OF KAPURTHALA. Chleago, Aug. 14.-Another blg crowd saw the Fair o day. Everything indicates that this week will se a greater number of persons at Jackson Park the have paid to see the Fair any previous week. record from last Monday until Saturday night showed n average of more than 100,000 admissions daily These are the best figures Horace Tucker's department has been able to give out thus far on the World's

The feature of to-day's entertainment was the con cert by the Midway people in Festivai Hall, weather was perfect. No better day could No better day could have been chosen to see the Exposition. The sun shon out of a clear sky, but was not hot. it felt comfortable, with the cool Lake Michigan breeze blowing through the Park. The air was fresh and invigorating, while everything on the Exposition grounds looked at its best. The wooded island was perhaps the most popular resort. All marks of Saturday night's illumination had disappeared, and it was indeed a pleasard place to spend a part of th

J. S. Barton Key has written to Director Gener Davis suggesting the reproduction at the Fair on September 12 of the bombardment of Fort Mellenry the battle that gave to America "The star spangled Banner."

The most novel musical programme yet given a the Fair attracted a large andience to Festival Hall today. Wagnerian music, Irish jig dances by pipers and the rude tom-tom beating by Oriental tribe-followed in rapid succession until the audience was dazed. This was one of the popular attraction arranged by the special committee to increase th attendance at the Exposition. The first number on the programme was "Tannhauser," by the Royal Infantry Eand of the German Village. This was followed by Irish melodies by singers from Lady Aberdeen's Irish village. Then there was "yodling" by the Swiss mountain trio. Fifteen Javanese mud clans beat trowangas and played on soolings an class beat trowangss and played on soolings and trumpets. The songs and dances of the Dahomeyan-proved an attractive feature, being followed by characteristic songs and dances by the Indian chief-and squaws of the Plaisance. The grand concluding feature was a medicine song and scalp dance by Chief Crazy Horse.

Extensive preparations are being made for the entertainment of the Rajai Rajagan of Kapurthala, the "King of Kings," to morrow. Two large electric launches are being decorated in regal style for his use.

WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESSES IN SESSION. Chicago, Ang. 14.-The first session of the Cor-

gress on Africa was held in the Art Institute to-day The programme was full of interest for those who follow the progress of civilization in Africa. A paper was read by Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister to the United States. There were also papers by Mrs. French-Sheldon, by Momolu Massaquol, a native prince, and others. Men from all the States in the Union and from

Europe were present to day at the session of the World's Columbian Dental Congress. foreign delegates were Erich Richter, of Berlin; John E. Grevers, of Amsterdam; George Cuuntugham, representing England, and Paul Witzim, of Basle, D. L. D. Shepard, of Boston, presided, and delivered an address outlining the progress of dentistry.

A RECEPTION TO PRESIDENT PALMER. Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 14 (special) .- A public reception was tendered to President Thomas W.

Paimer, of the World's Pair Commission, by the Mayor and Council of Asbury Park this evening. James A. Bradley had erected a platform for the occasion on th promenade at the foot of Asbury-ave. Fally 10,000 people had gathered when Mr. Bradley called the great crowd to order and introduced the guest, who

FREEMASONS BEGIN A CONGRESS. Chicago, Aug. 14.-Representative members of the

BETHESDA ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES

BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING P. SCHEREK, Selling Agent, S Barclay St.

other help has failed—this cine is a proved remedy.

As a blood-cleanser, strength restorer, and flesh-builder in Discovers "for a blood-cleanser, strength restorer, and flesh-builder in Discovers "for a blood-cleanser, strength restorer, and flesh-builder in Discovers "for a blood-cleanser, and flesh-builder in the strength restorer, and flesh-builder in the strength restorer." "Discovery" far surpasses many Cod Lives Discovery far surpasses many Cod Lives Duilder for those reduced in weight below a bealthy standard. It is guaranteed, as no their medicine of the kind. In all lingering Bronchial, Throat, and Lung affections, and uvery disease that can be reached the every disease that can be reache blood, if it ever fails to ben

Prompt relief and a permanent cure for your Catarrh, will certainly follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its makers will pay \$500 reward for any incurable case.

Costar's Exterminators kills Rosenes, 8-4 Rats, Mice, Ants, Cockroaches, Fleas, Infallible rem 68 years. No poison. No danger. 40 Clinton Place.

began a Masonic Congress to-day in the twenty story temple here. About 250 members of all degrees were present to-day, and many more are expected. It is stated that the Congress is in the nature of a reanion, but that an organization will probably be perfected. Entertainments and informal meetings have been arranged to occupy six days. I gress is said to be one of the most importa-nce in the control of the most importa-nce in the control of the cont

THE NAVAHOE DROPPED OUT.

THE RACE FOR THE ALBERT CUP WON BY THE BRITANNIA.

MR. CARROLL'S VACHT RETIRED FROM THE COM-TEST-CAPTAIN BARR COMING HOME-A

FRACAS WITH A SEAMAN.

London, Aug. 11.—The regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht Club of Southsea, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is commodore, took place today. The Albert cup was the prize for yachts above 40-rating. The Navahoe, Britannia, Satanita and Calluna were the yachts in this class which started. The course, which was sailed over twice, was from a mark boat off Southsea to and around the Nab beacon, then to and around the West Middle buoy and back to the mark boat. There was a good sailing breeze. The Satanita was first followed by the Navahoe, Calluna and This order was maintained without Britannia. material change until the Nab beacon was rounded The yachts then set their spinnakers, and the Britannia soon took the lead, with the Navahoe following close behind her.

The Britannia sailed the first round in 2 hours minutes 1 second; the Navahoe in 2 hours if minutes 17 seconds; the Satanita in 2 hours minutes 4 seconds; the Calluna in 2 hours 52 minutes 9 seconds. In the middle of the second round the Satanita took first place, but the Britannia soon caught up. The Navahoe, which had lagged far behind, gave up the race before reaching the West Middle buoy. The Calluna went ashore nea Osborne Bay. The Britannia won in 6 hours 41 minutes 34 seconds. The Satania's time was hours 43 minutes 48 seconds.

The Sportsman" this morning says that Captain Barr, of the Navahoe, will return to America in a week. It is reported that the captain of the Volunteer has been asked to come over and take charge of the Navahoe. In the mean time she will be com manded by Captain Draper, who has piloted her in all her races in England, and who formerly was skipper of the Valkyrie.

According to "The Sportsman." the recent trouble on the Navahoe occurred in this way: The men were sitting at the aft rail, when an order was given which was obeyed slowly. The last man to rise, said to be one of the smartest of the crew, was astrated with by one of the passsengers on the vacht. The seaman spoke back and a long altercation ensued, resulting in the passenger striking the seaman in the face and cutting it open. The boatswain was ordered to put the man below, but was reluctant to carry out the order. Finally he was reluctant to the persuaded the man to go. The seaman refused to accept an apology from his assailant, and declared his intention to prosecute him. Ultimately the man who struck the sailor settled the matter by paying six months' salary, amounting to f70, and the seaman's passage to America.

A DECISION EXPECTED TO DAY. THE BEHRING SEA TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION

TO MEET THIS MORNING. Paris, Aug. 14.-The Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to make the final revision of its report. The text of the decision probably will be given out to-me

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN LABRADOR.

SMOKE AND FLAME VISIBLE FOR A LONG DIS-TANCE-PEARY'S EXPECTION DELAYED. St. John's, N. F., Aug. 14 (Special).-The reports of a volcanic eruption at the summit of Cape Harrison, Labrador, are confirmed. Smoke and flames are visible nightly for many miles. Fisher-men who landed to examine the phenomenon fled in terror, finding a huge cavity with flames issuing

Lieutenant Peary was stormbound for two days at Davis Inlet. No dogs could be procured. Fears are entertained that the delay may interfere with the unloading of the Falcon in time to leave there

QUEEN VICTORIA IN EXCELLENT HEALTH. REPORTS THAT SHE HAD BEEN STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS SHOWN TO BE UNFOUNDED.

London, Aug. It.-Inquiries have reached this ity as to the state of the Queen's health, it having been reported in some quarters that she had been stricken with paralysis. The report is entirely without foundation. On Saturday afternoon the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of York, drove through West Cowes, near Osborne House, the Queen's home on the Isle of Wight. She then looked es though she was enjoying fine health. Yesterday she attended divine service at Osborne House, and in the evening she gave a quiet dinner party. The band of the King's Rifle Regiment performed dur-ing the dinner. Not a whisper is heard in court circles that the Queen is alling in any way.

THE RIOTING IN BOMBAY ENDED.

Bombay, Aug. 14 .- The religious riots that prevailed in this city for three days past have er The Mahometans and Hindoos, whose smouldering mimosity was kindled into flame through religious holidays of both sects coming upon the same day, have been awed by the display of force made by the authorities, and order prevails everywhere, Troops are still stationed in various parts of the city, but they will soon be withdrawn. Many of the business places that were forced to close through fear of being looted by the rioters are open to-day, and it is thought that to-morrow every-thing will be as quiet as usual.

THE RECORD FROM HAVANA BROKEN

The New-York and Cuba Mail steamship Yucatan Captain Curtis, which arrived here Sunday night from Huvana, eclipsed all previous records from Havana to Havana, eclipsed all previous records from Havana this port by covering the distance in three days three hours and two minutes, beating the record of the steamer city of Alexandria, of the same line, made in December last, by three hours and thirty minutes.

The Yucatan trought in twenty-three Chinamen, of whom eleven say they wish to be sent through the United States in bond on their way to the Powery Kington. The others assert that they are merchants returning to the larged States from a business trin to Culz.

United States from a business trip to Cuba-

AN EYE GOUGED OUT WITH A BOOT-HEEL. Alexander Rovenello, an Italian, was held for murderou Alexander Roveneilo, an Italian, cas near the Assault in New-Rochelle yesteday afternoon by Police Justice Ti-rney. At a christening party in the Halian quarter of New-Rochelle on Sunday night a general fight began, and Rovenei'o assouted Antoine Palea. He knocked Falea down, beat and Atched him, and gouged out one of his eyes with a boot heel. Falca is said to be

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco STOCKS	San Francisco August 14, 1893				
Saturday To-day	San Francisco August 14, 1893				
Alta	10	10	Mexican	40	20
Beleber	25	30	Ophir	70	70
Best & Belcher	40	30			
Polit	50	50	Savage	40	40
Polit	70	30	Savage	40	40
Chollyr	70	30	Savage	40	40
Chollyr	70	30	Serra Nevada	31	35
Con Cal & Va	1.35	1.30	Ution Consol	31	33
Polit	70	30	Ution Consol	33	33
Gould & Curry	35	30	Yellow Jacket	40	40
Hale & Norcross	30	35			